

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, \$15.00

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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, 5.00

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From the Petersburg Register, 20th inst.

AFFAIRS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

Since our issue of Saturday, nothing of very great importance in the way of fighting has occurred in this vicinity up to this time, Sunday morning. The firing on Friday night for nearly an hour, was absolutely terrific—particularly of musketry, which roared with the intermission of a second of time. What added to the excitement caused by this terrible round of mingled cannon and musketry, was a report which about 8 o'clock p. m. reached the city that the enemy had broken through our lines and were between our troops and Petersburg. This report, it is said, was brought to town by a regiment of —— brigade, which broke and ran into Blandford, scattering terror and alarm through that once quiet suburb. This report was quickly communicated to Petersburg, and in consequence, there was no little uneasiness felt for a short time. Soon, however, other and better news came to hand, and when the hot firing ceased, the good people of the Cockade who were on duty, sought their pillows with the pleasing conviction that their gallant defenders had repulsed the vandals repeatedly—each time with great slaughter, and had regained all the ground we had lost in the morning. The remainder of Friday night was passed in comparative quiet, its stillness being broken only by the report of an occasional cannon.

On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock quite a brisk fight was struck up in the immediate vicinity of Taylor's farm, (Spring Garden) about two miles from the city. Cannon firing was rapid, and from the roof of Jarrett's Hotel the rattle of musketry was distinctly heard. In the afternoon intelligence came to hand, that our troops gallantly repulsed seven successive charges.

Soon after night closed in, the repose of the city was unbroken, save by the noise of a rather sharp skirmish, which terminated in our charging and driving off the enemy, the lusty cheers of our men being distinctly heard from the top of Bellingbrook Hill, whence too could be seen very distinctly the signal lights of the Yankees "bobbing around."

From daylight on Sunday morning until 12 m., the Yankees contented themselves with firing at intervals of four or five minutes solid shot at, it is believed, a bridge over the Appomattox.

For the last half-hour (we write at half past 12 p. m. on Sunday) a profound quiet prevails in the city.

SUNDAY, 9 P. M.

We strolled writing at a little after twelve o'clock, p. m. Since then the firing has been desultory, and denoted sharpshooting, skirmishing and picket firing, with an occasional dropping of a shell in different parts of the city, which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has done no damage to-day to life or limb, and scarcely any to property—in fact, we may say, that \$20 in old currency would repair all the damage from shelling to-day. The city was quiet, the churches filled with even larger congregations than usual, and the public pulse beat as calmly as if the Yankee devils were at home in the hell where they emerged on a "ticket for a round trip," and to which they will soon return. In fact, it is rumored that Grant (for undoubtedly he, with much the largest portion of his great and unconquerable army, has been, if not now, near to Petersburg) has already been taken with a leaving for some other and equally successful and glorious (I) scene of action. This may be the case, but we doubt it. Certainly, if he is making such a movement he will give the most indubitable testimony that his great campaign has most signally failed for go where he will in this "belt of timber" he will be "basted with the same sauce."

GENERAL REMARKS.

We cannot possibly learn the amount of casualties on our side. Nor will we be able to do so except in the most meagre, tantalizing and unsatisfactory manner for two or three days to come.—In the meantime we may gratefully say that our losses have not been in the ratio of more than one to four to that of the enemy, many of whom are now lying unburied on the field upon which they fell.

The dwelling of Wm. Taylor, Esq., known as "Spring Garden," was destroyed by order of our authorities as a military necessity. The Confederacy contains no more patriotic citizen than William Taylor, nor one who more cheerfully than he will shoulder his portion of the public burdens. At Greencroft, the residence of Mr. Alexander Pace, the barns and out-houses have been destroyed. This property is about two miles from Petersburg, and just opposite to where the roads cross to Prince George Courthouse and City Point. At "Windsor Farm," the property of Mr. John Hare, and just opposite to New Market Race Course, a barn has been burnt.

SATURDAY EVENING.

That portion of our new line of defence on Avery's farm which fronts our old line, now occupied by the enemy, was the scene of repeated attacks and brilliant repulses on Saturday evening. Our breastworks were temporary ones, constructed in a few hours, were lined by —— and —— brigade, with —— Artillery. After the enemy captured battery 16, they pushed forward a new line of works which enclosed Avery's house, and took in a part of the deep cut on the Norfolk railroad, and a portion of Baxter's road. Under this cover they securely massed their men and advanced within about 40 to 50 yards of our line without being exposed to our fire. At 8 o'clock p. m. they made their final attack. It was as usual preceded by a concentrated fire of shot and shell, which continued until their troops defiled from the railroad for the attack. Their officers led them on with great spirit, and they succeeded in planting their colors within 30 yards of our breastworks, but those brave enough to follow were swept away by a discharge of canister and musketry from our line. Falling back, their abandoned standard waved solitary and alone.—Again they formed below and led by a Colonel on horseback they made a hurried and confused advance. During a lull he was heard to exclaim "G—d d—m it men, come on." A moment after, he and all who followed his leadership were swept away by a shower of canister. It was the last charge, but one bolder than the rest rushed forward and was killed by our sharpshooters.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

[No. 52.

ers as he grasped the standard. Another followed and carried it off mangled by our heavy fire.

During the occupation of our old defences, the enemy have worked like beavers and strengthened them materially. Their new line of defence on Avery's farm gave them great advantage during the repeated attacks on Saturday, but their appearance in our front as their masses appeared over the railroad bank, was the signal of a storm of canister and musketry, which always made the few survivors turn and run. Their loss must have been enormous, and ours, in consequence of our sheltered position, was remarkably small. Their artillery practice covering their advance, was unusually accurate; their shells fell in our trenches and mashed a wheel of one of our guns which was quickly replaced. This fire was kept up with the same accuracy until the columns advanced from the road where they formed under cover. Our fire was close and deliberate, and so destructive that they seldom waited for a third round. Their dead and wounded, at twelve o'clock on yesterday, were lying in heaps before our works, their sharpshooters keeping up such an unrelenting fire that our men could not leave the trenches to give them any assistance. This brutal disregard to the sufferings of their mangled mercenaries, independent of their general savage conduct during the war, is sufficient to place them among the lowest in the scale of civilized nations, and on a par with the half-civilized races of Asia. Their utter disregard of all the finer feelings of humanity, proves the North, with all its boasted refinement and so-called civilization—with its churches, Sabbath schools and religious organizations, has to learn, or at least the simplest lessons of the gospel of peace. But fanaticism in all ages as well as the present, has ever disregarded the laws of God and man, when their observance clashed with the attainment of some cherished object.

11½ O'CLOCK P. M.

Just as we were about to say that Petersburg was wrapped in a repose as calm as an infant's slumbers, a serenade of sonorous base and lively treble saluted our ears from the orchestra on the East. It lasted but a few minutes, and all became quiet again. Whether this will be the "last serenade" to night, or whether we shall have brought to mind the words of favorite old song of ours—"The moonbeams are shining on dew drop and flower, The lamp's silver brightness illuminates thy bower, N—-asants save these, the silence invade, Then awake thee and list to a new serenade," remains to be seen.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

A few days since some twenty odd prisoners, among them some desperate characters, were started from here in charge of Lieut. Culbertson, and small guard composed of boys from 17 to 18 years of age, members of the Reserve corps. When about two miles beyond the top of the Blue Ridge, the prisoners suddenly, and in accordance with preconcerted arrangement, turned upon the guard. A desperate hand to hand fight ensued. The guard being simultaneously seized each one by a prisoner, could not use their guns, except by clubbing them. One of the guard named Bledsoe, was killed, and one prisoner, name not recollect, Lieut. Culbertson was severely wounded in the head. He is now in the Hospital at this place. Several others, guards and prisoners, were injured more or less severely. The prisoners succeeded in getting away, and in carrying off with them most of the guns of the guard. Five of the prisoners refused to have any thing to do with the affair, and voluntarily returned with the Lieutenant. For their good behavior they certainly deserve some favor. The guard, though only boys, are said to have fought like tigers, and only yielded when overpowered by numbers and brutal force.—*Asheville News.*

HORRIBLE MURDER—SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

The Editor of the *Progress* an "Original Secessionist."

We insist that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the dead, they tend to relieve the consciousness of those who offer them, but will do no service to those who are lost. The Union is gone.—*Progress* 25th January, 1864.

* * * We are for secession, when, at this time to arrest Resolution. We have no desire or inclination to dispute the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when they had passed, and ACTION—ACTION should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and every Southern man.

Progress—January 26th, 1864.

North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * * They wanted to stay, but the thieving party which you (Greens) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress*, same date.

The Register sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter no groan for its preservation; or would this paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereign?—*Progress*, same date.

* * * NORTH CAROLINA must go out and so must all the border Slave States.

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress*, February 22d, 1864.

* * * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

* * * The question now is, not UNION or DISINTEGRATION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress*, same date.

* * * The Standard can gently chide us now for declar-

ing that the Union is already dissolved, and that a

between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to either; but last summer, when

the whole was a Union, and when we were discussing the dis-

union nomination made at Richmond, and Yan-

kee had sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the

Standard was trying to give a seeming seal of support to

Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress*, March 22d, 1864.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute book.

No reconstruction, or amalgamation, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter

revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

THE BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollars Treasury notes at par, we shall be compelled, from and to the 1st of July, to take them at the same discount. The larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

Ma—9th, 1864.

THE MERCURY!

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THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY

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OF THE SOUTH!

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALPH, N. C., JUNE 22, 1864.
JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.
FOR GOVERNOR:
Z. B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!
FOR THE SENATE:
Hon. SION H. ROGERS.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:
WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

Two good composers can find permanent employment by immediately applying to this office.

Wanted, at this Office, a reliable boy as carrier, who can come well recommended. Liberal wages will be paid.

The Gubernatorial Campaign.

Three months have passed since the campaign between Governor Vance and Mr. Holden commenced, and enough has passed to give an observer an intelligible view of its direction. That view is well calculated to inspirit the Conservative friends of Governor Vance. An attack begun by Mr. Holden upon the principles of Governor Vance has at length 'swung around upon his right,' so far as to be directed entirely against mere chimerae summoned up from the very prolific brain of the latter.

Mr. Holden issued his challenge to the Governor early in March. The challenge was at once accepted, and the tribunal being the people, it was to be supposed that the trial would take place with the aid of such weapons as are usual under the circumstances,

z. debute in the presence of the people in their primary assemblies. These weapons, however, Mr. Holden declined, preferring to make *ex parte* statements, from six to eight times a week, to the fifteen or twenty thousand readers who are claimed for the *Standard* and *Progress*. Stump speaking would excite the people too much, but editorials broadcast through the State, filled with unscrupulous attacks, anecdotes, innuendoes, invective, and every sort of rhetorical appeal to the passions of the people; all that would be quite another thing! It is enough to say that the Law of the land has for many ages judged differently as to the comparative injurious effect of excited speech and excited writing. The former has an influence towards disturbing the peace which the law never attributes to the latter. Epithets in print are inexcusable: when they pass as harmless, if only spoken. And so it is, within everybody's observation, that the part of the political campaign which is conducted by editorials causes more widespread and longer continued emotion than that which arises from the campaigning of the candidates. Notwithstanding all this, which everybody knows, that person whose experience for the last twenty years causes him to know it better than any body else in North Carolina—graciously, placidly—and with the very faintest perceptible *z. debute*, assures the public that he prefers to maintain his position by editorials, etc., issued every day or oftener, because the excitement in the State would become offensive!

The public understand it all. Mr. Holden is no more averse to excitement than fish is to water. Excitement is the very breath of his nostrils, and has been so ever since he has been a man. He thinks that Gov. Vance will have the advantage of him upon the stump, and therefore shuns that means of raising an excitement. He knows that his own power is in the few, and has resolved to avail himself of this knowledge. He certainly has a right to exercise this discretion, but candor ought to have required of him silence upon the topic of excitement.

Respect for that liberty which he has used in relying upon his pen ought to have caused him to accord to Gov. Vance the right of relying upon his powers of speech. And *inasmuch* as for a candidate for Governor, to resort entirely to writing, as a means of letting his views be known, is unprecedented in North Carolina, and also as this means of communicating with the public is peculiarly objectionable now, as tending to create a greater degree of excitement, and more to divert the people from their 'crops' than speaking does, Mr. Holden should have apologized to the public for his unfortunate position herein, upon the ground of his being 'no actor as Bunting is—but, by practice, only a writer.' Such an excuse might have been accepted; but his present position, to wit, that he does not go with Gov. Vance to the hustings because of a desire to prevent excitement, and afford the people better opportunity for making and regulating their 'crops' is eminently ludicrous and uncandid.

However things are as they are, and the contest between the tongue and the pen has gone on into the latter days of June, with a result very gratifying to the friends of Gov. Vance. One result of course is not to be attained until August, another result is the one of which we speak, viz., that no attack is now being prosecuted by the friends of Mr. Holden upon any one of the hundred impudent *acts* of Gov. Vance's administration, considering those acts to reference either to North Carolina or the Conservative party. This is something to be pleased with in such a case as that of Gov. Vance. He has been called to the Executive Office in a time of unprecedented difficulty, yet he has so discharged its important functions as to secure the plaudits of all, except such as are personally concerned not to applaud, and even they yield a virtual silence.

It is true that they still talk of the Governor, and talk against him. But their accusations are directed against some of the *rhetoric* which he has employed in his communications to the public. Whether this *rhetoric* be defensible, is not worth a single thought. For argument's sake we will surrender it all. The question is, what has he done? That is the material inquiry, and the reply to it constitutes Gov. Vance's claim upon the suffrages of the people, in or out of the army. He may not be a Cicero or a Burke, but he is what is better for the times, a man of strong common sense, unconquered energy, a North Carolina instinct for civil liberty, a hearty love to his fellow-citizens, a true sympathizer with their sorrows, a man of honor, public spirit, and undaunting courage.

To what desperate straits his opponents have come is seen in their recent charge, that he is the author of the accusation made to President Davis against

the loyalty of North Carolina. A correspondence between the Governor and the President upon this point has been in the hands of the *Public Printer* for some days. That correspondence shows that Gov. Vance used violent language in denying the charge, and in denouncing those who had brought it before the President. Yet, Mr. Holden, knowing all this, does not scruple to make the assertion in question. In the intervals of reading 'proof' of the correspondence, as *Public Printer*, he turns to the drafting of an editorial in which he tells the people that nobody but Gov. Vance had made this shameful charge upon the people of the State! The thing is consummate! Nothing but a twenty years' practice as editor of a partisan paper can give the powers of force required to do this thing as placidly and piously as we see it done before us!

Perhaps a still further advance in this direction is the assertion that the Governor is at the bottom of all the outrages which the Confederate officers commit throughout the State. This is the latest *fancy* of Mr. Holden and his press. To pursue and refute such shadows requires the powers of him who demonstrated the unreliability of Munchausen, and romantic the character of the Arabian Nights Entertainment. We have no time or disposition to engage in it. We have noticed it merely as an illustration of the assertion that Mr. Holden has of late betaken himself to fighting wind-mills and beating the air. If he were not thereby wasting an energy which he greatly needs at present for his own defense we do not see that Vance can come to any one from these gymnastics.

SEPARATE STATE ACTION THREATENED.

Mr. Holden has declared that, in a certain contingency, it is the right and duty of the people of North Carolina, to take their affairs in their own hands—and he claims that this can be done under one of the reserved rights under the Constitution.

It is not denied that under the spirit of our institutions the people of any State have the right to declare themselves independent of the Confederacy, provided it can be shown, that their rights have been trampled upon, justice has been denied them, and they have resorted to every remedy, known to the Constitution, for the redress of their grievances before they resort to the dire alternative of tendering the wager of battle, to their sisters of the Confederacy.

The right which we have admitted is a revolutionary right. It is the right which was exercised by our forefathers, in times when tried men said, and it is acknowledged by all thinking and reasonable men that as the exercise of this right would work the dissolution of the Confederacy, it is to be exercised only in extreme case, and when it has been demonstrated that nothing but the sword can solve the difficulties and grievances for the grievances under which the State may be laboring. But the right claimed by Mr. Holden is not of this character. His claim is that North Carolina can remain in the Confederacy and yet call a Convention, to propose terms of peace to the Lincoln Government, and he denies with much warmth the charge made against him, that he is engaged in the propagation of the theory of secession from the Confederacy, as he was for the old Government from 1851 to 1860—and he claims that the interference of a State by her Convention is authorized by our Constitution, and that this is the position of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, upon this subject.

Mr. Holden claims to be a Conservative and therefore can not object to having his political principles subjected to conservative tests. It will not be denied by him, that the Conservative party was established for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the Law, and that the Law is to be found in the Constitution and the Act of Congress passed in accordance with the provisions of that instrument, and if it shall appear that he is urging the adoption of a course of action, which is subversive of that Constitution and those Laws, he can be not object to his being classed with those whom he denominates *destructives*, or in other words, with those who are willing, for temporary relief and success, to sacrifice for a time civil rights and liberty, by the suspension of the binding effect of the Constitution and Laws.

In section 10, of the 1st Article of our Constitution, it is declared that 'No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation.' That is to say, that at no time, whether in Peace or War, can North Carolina make any proposition to any State not a member of the Confederacy, for the purpose of any treaty, alliance, or confederation. It is not merely the ratification of this treaty, etc., which is taken away from the States, but any step taken in that direction is prohibited, and the power conferred upon the President and Senate, by Section 2d of Article 2d, of the Constitution, wherein it is declared that 'He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur.' It is very clear then all control of this subject of negotiations for peace, and the power to make treaties, etc., was designedly and, for a wise purpose, given up by the States and the power granted to the Executive and Senate of the Confederacy. For in the complications of interest which necessarily arises in a great and extensive country as ours, it must necessarily occur that, during the time of war, one portion of our people may be called upon to suffer much more than another, and, under the pressure of circumstances, and for the attainment of immediate relief, might be willing to assent to terms of peace which would be dictated to their sister States, and a dissolution of the Confederacy might result at the very time, that their united efforts were most needed for the defeat of the common foe.

The notorious Hartford Convention, which consigned its originators and participants to an endless infamy, was an assemblage of the kind. It was called by the New England States in violation of the Constitution, and for the purpose of putting a stop to the war of 1812 by negotiating with the enemy, contrary to their *plighted faith*, regardless of the prohibition of their sister States. It was charged that it was the purpose of those holding it, to withdraw from the Union the States which they represented unless peace was made on terms satisfactory to them, and nothing but our glorious success, upon the sea and land, prevented them from consummating their purposes. Although the evil which they had in view was prevented, yet upon the return of peace a deceived and insulted people, perceiving in full their designs, and the natural result of their actions, consigned to a merited infamy the projectors and agitators of that scheme.

So in 1861, for the protection of State sovereignty, and to prevent the overthrow of the domestic institutions of our Southern sisters, North Carolina called a Convention, but, with that honesty and straightforwardness which has always characterized her sons, she proclaimed that her object was revolutionary, and severed her connection with the government of the United States. That separate State action is unconstitutional and opposed to that law abiding spirit which is the boast and pride of the true Conservatives of the State, appears further from the action of our last Legislature, in which it was declared by the united voice of every Conservative member of the House of Commons, 'That in our opinion the President and Senate being the treaty making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations for peace with the enemy.' See daily *Progress*, May 30th, 1864.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is equally clear in the expression of his view, that separate State action is not warranted. In the extracts from his message, appended to the great speech of Mr. Stephens, printed at the daily *Progress* office, on page 82, he says, 'In my judgment it is the duty of our Government, after each important victory achieved by our gallant and glorious armies on the battle field, to make distinct propositions to the northern Government for a peace upon these terms,' &c. Not that the State should make those propositions, but that 'our government,' in the manner directed by the Constitution, should make these propositions. The conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Holden has departed from Conservative principles as enunciated by the members of our Legislature and by Gov. Brown, and that for the success of his plot scheme he is willing to suspend for a time our Constitution, and is therefore a *destructive*.

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By BATTLE, J. In *Blake v. Page*, from Wake; order reversed. In *State v. Morgan*, from Brunswick; no error. In *Burgwin v. Lockhart*, from Northampton; order reversed and cause remanded.

By MANLY, J. In *State v. McDonald*, from Montgomery; no error. In *State v. Johnson*, from New Haven; no error. In *State v. Harwood*, from Johnston; no error.

AMERICAN COTTON STILL KING.

The London *Times* has the following article on cotton, showing that American cotton is still king: 'But the truth is, we cannot have our old cotton with our new cotton. What we want is not so much 8,500,000 bales in place of 2,500,000 as good cotton in the place of bad and certainty instead of speculation in prices. The inspectors tell us of a singular state of affairs in the manufacturing districts. There is confidence in the future, but no contentment with the present. The manufacturers are building new mills and enlarging old ones, but not for the trade as it is now, or the cotton which they now get. The operatives are hanging on with similar expectations, re-acting to migrate and clinging to their homes but sorely discontented with Surat cotton, and compelled in many cases to eke out by the acceptance of what would otherwise be insufficient earnings. What is in the desired consummation is expected to take it will be hard—perhaps to say, but probably the leading idea is that some day or other cotton will come from America once more. This would not only furnish a good material, but would remove the present element of suspense. As things now stand, there is on one side as actual supply of indifferent cotton and on the other a possible supply of excellent cotton: so that, besides the dissatisfaction created by Surat, there is the chance or prospect or anticipation of some such sudden influx of American as would turn the market upside down. As long as the American war continues a revolution in the cotton trade will be a possibility at any moment. Whenever it ends, Lancashire industry will take a fresh start. Those seem to be the impressions prevailing in the cotton districts, and in the mean time there is work enough to keep the mills going, and to enable the employers and employees together to hold out for better times.'

Perhaps American peace may not bring us American cotton as before, and yet the misfortune is that hitherto no other cotton has taken its place. Lord Derby expressed his hope that we should never again be dependent on a single source of supply, and it is certain that as far as mere bulk of import's goes, we seem to have outgrown this risk. But it is, we feel, equally certain that the new supply is not accepted as the equivalent of the old, and that either the former must be improved, or those having influence in this matter to secure this object; for the going extortions practiced observed in this market is intolerable. Another reason for the high prices is the conduct of some of the shopkeepers—we say some, because we would, by no means, include all—in over bidding housekeepers, and reducing the market to the condition of an auction, especially when there is a city. For example:—a few mornings ago a lot of flour was brought into market, and an offer was made by two gentlemen for a small quantity for family use, and before the vendor decided upon the offer, a shopkeeper whispered to another party connected with the sale of the flour, offering ten dollars more per barrel. And mark, this was before the previous offer had been decided upon. We have no objection to persons engaging in trade, but let them bring something into the market, and not run up the prices of what little is brought in even to higher rates than the vendors are willing to take, that they may extort on the necessities of those whose business often compels them to purchase at any price whatever articles of necessity can be obtained. Such men should be had in remembrance.

Prices continue to rule high in the Raleigh market—higher than at many other points, not more favorably situated. For example: flour sells here at \$150 per barrel—at other points not far distant for \$100. There are two reasons for the high prices in this market: first, the want of transportation.

It could only have transportation on the railroad, even between this point and Greensboro', partially free from military interference, it would be a great relief to the citizens of this place. It is sincerely hoped that some effort will be made by those having influence in this matter to secure this object; for the going extortions practiced observed in this market is intolerable. Another reason for the high prices is the conduct of some of the shopkeepers—we say some, because we would, by no means, include all—in over bidding housekeepers, and reducing the market to the condition of an auction, especially when there is a city. For example:—a few mornings ago a lot of flour was brought into market, and an offer was made by two gentlemen for a small quantity for family use, and before the vendor decided upon the offer, a shopkeeper whispered to another party connected with the sale of the flour, offering ten dollars more per barrel. And mark, this was before the previous offer had been decided upon. We have no objection to persons engaging in trade, but let them bring something into the market, and not run up the prices of what little is brought in even to higher rates than the vendors are willing to take, that they may extort on the necessities of those whose business often compels them to purchase at any price whatever articles of necessity can be obtained. Such men should be had in remembrance.

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